SUNDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1895.

Subscription by Mall Port-Patt. DAILY, Per Month....... SUNDAY, Per Year. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year ...... 8 00 DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Month... Postage to Fereign Countries added.
THE SUN, New York city.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for oblication wish to have rejected articles returned sy must in all cases send stamps for that purpose

OCAL NEWS.—The City and Suburhan News Bureau of the University Press and New York Associated Press is at 21 to 80 ann street. All information and documents for bublic use instantly disseminated to the press of the whole country.

## Is the Die Cast?

The best time to shape iron in moulds i when the metal comes hot from the retort; the best time to bring about political har mony between warring and antagonistic factions in the same party, based on mutual concessions and sacrifices, is before the nominations to local offices have been made, not after.

It is creditable, certainly, to the represe tative Democratic leaders of this State that even at this late day and against obstacles which seem to be insurmountable, they should be willing to participate in an effort te bring about, through the labors of a subcommittee, the withdrawal of a number of rival candidates in some of the uncertain districts of this town, uncertain through Democratic divisions. But if the effort prove fruitless, the one remaining thing for the Democrats is to close up their ranks and do what and all they can to elect all their candidates upon the ticket to which collectively and individually they have pledged their support. The regular Democratic ticket has the star at its head, as if to show the way to victory. There is only one Democratic ticket in the field this year in New York: only one!

The proposed withdrawal of regularly cominated candidates at this time may be impracticable, yet the effect of proposing and discussing it will probably be favor able to Democratic prospects in other parts of the State.

Democrats, close up your ranks and defea the Republicans wherever possible!

### The Boss in Fiction.

Our esteemed contemporary, the Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin. leaves the primrose paths of commerce to stray into politics; and here are some of the strange things which it sees on the way "The work of a boss calls for instincts which are ubversive of every high quality of character, and for an inversion of whatever is pure in strategic morals His principle of action is that 'the end justifies th means;" be the means lying, false pretence, bribery, the falsification of votes, the sale of principles, or the bar raisfication of votes, the sale of principles, or the bar-ter of the elective franchise; be the end personal ag-grandizament, the defeat of the public will, the rob-bery of the people, or the overthrow of popular rights. He is an organizer of the worst elements of society, for the worst ends that an easy going society will tolerate. He is always in opposition to the pub-lic conscience. The rank and file of his forces is re-cruited from the innerent viction. liceonscience. The rank and nicer me reres is re-cruited from the ignorant, vicious, and unprinci-pled masses. He never rises to the conception of a high, pure, and free organization of society. Society may go to the dogs provided be and his mercenaries can be cared for at the public expense. His followers are grovelling slaves; vulgar and aggressive toward others, but the most abject lickspittles toward their like in the most desergous form of tyrans others, but the most abject lickspittles toward their chief. He is the most dangerous form of tyrani known to modern civilization. His work is to contro at, by every conceivable corrupt method, the of the highest privilege of citizenship, the

ective franchise. These are sizzling words; but you canno make a Welsh rabbit by merely thinking of a strong, new cheese. Here is an essay on the Boss. In the opinion of our esteemed contemporary with the long and soothing name such a boss exists, a terrible fellow lording it over a race of criminals and idiots. But about the Abstract Boss, the Boss as he exists in the brains of the wise and good, character. He belongs to the romantic school. Is the Actual Boss the kind of per son described by the amiable commercia philosopher quoted above ?

For instance: Is Mr. THOMAS C. PLATT, or Mr. WILLIAM BROOKFIELD, or Mr. COB-WELIUS N. BLISS, or even the great PARK-**BURST** himself an organizer of the worst tlements of society for the worst ends that an easy-going society will tolerate? Are the Gazoos or the Goo Goos recruited from the ignorant, vicious, and unprincipled ses! Are the instincts of the Hon. WILLIAM ROWDEDOW GRACK or of the Hon CHARLES STEWART DAVISON subversive of high quality, and an inversion of whatever is pure in strategic morals? And what are strategic morals," any way ? Those of the

Evening Post? Not even PARKHURST OF OTTENDORFER is the kind of duck described by our commercial philosopher. The portrait he draws is imaginary.

# A Great Protestant Denomination

The Lutheran General Council, in session at Easton in Pennsylvania, represents one of the largest of the many branches into which the Lutherans of this country are divided. All told, they numbered in 1890 nearly one million and a quarter, or very nearly as many as the total membership of the various divisions of the Presbyterian family. Thus the Lutherans are fourth in numerical strength among the Protestant denominations in the United States, only the Methodists, Baptists, and Presbyterians exceeding them in total membership. They are more than twice as many as the Episcopalians and as the Congregationalists.

Lutheran churches were established at very early period in New York, Pennsylvania, and Delaware, but the great increase which has made them one of the four greatest Protestant denominations in this country has occurred within a comparatively recent period, and has been due chiefly to the large immigration from Lutheran countries, Germany and Scandinavia. This General Council represents about one-quarter of them, though it was organized only about thirty years ago to include synods which had seceded from the General Synod, the oldest and the only general body of Lutherans previously to the civil war, dating back to 1820. The split was occasioned by a demand for a stricter interpretation of doctrines and standards. It was a revolt against tendencies regarded as too liberal by the seceding party, and it was so large and has received so much support from Lutheran immigrants that now the membership adhering to the General Council is more than twice as great as that of the General Synod.

In 1872 there was a split from the General Council itself, as not being strict enough, and the Synodical Conference, now become the most numerous of all the general Lutheran bodies, was organized. By reason of its positive, or High Church, Lutheranism, it has attracted to it great numbers of

filiation with other denominations in union services, demands pure Lutheran services and the unadulterated Augsburg Confession, naintains that the Pope is the antichrist, and frowns on all liberalism. Another general body is the United Synod of the South, which withdrew from the General Synod at the time of the civil war, following the fashion for separation then prevailing among the Protestant denominations. Besides these general bodies there are twelve independent bodies, the largest of which is the Joint Synod of Ohio and other States. Two other independent synods are composed of Finns and Icelanders, and their separation s due to language principally. Finally, there are about two hundred and fifty in lependent Lutheran congregations.

The membership is divided thus: Synodical Confer-. 357,153 gregations ..... 41,953

Seven languages are represented in this membership, English, German, Norwegian, Swedish, Danish, Icelandic, and Finnish the largest number of communicants being German. The doctrines of Lutheranism gen erally are embodied in the Augsburg Con fession and other standards, and justification by faith alone is the cardinal article of its creed. It rejects the transubstantiation of the Roman Church, yet holds that "in the holy supper there are present with the elements, and are received sacramentally and supernaturally, the body and the blood of the Lord JESUS CHRIST." The Lutherans observe the festivals of the Christian year, have a liturgical worship, and the power of the general bodies, councils, and synods is

advisory chiefly. At the General Council at Easton indications of a desire for union have come from the Southern Synod and from the United Norwegian Synod, and resolutions have een introduced inviting the congregations in all the Lutheran divisions speaking the English language to unite in the preparation and use of a common book of worship. These look like steps to the unity among themselves which, of course, must be taken by all the divided Protestant denominations efore the dream of Christian unity as a whole can be realized. All the great Protestant families are now split up into many divisions, the Baptist, Methodist, and the Presbyterian, besides the Lutherans; and if they cannot come together, each of itself,

what hope is there of general union? The division of Northern and Southern in these churches ought first to be abolished. There is no longer any occasion for it. It perpetuates sectional differences and animosities, now healed, and which should not be preserved in an ecclesiastical separation like that which still prevails. There is no more reason for dividing the Baptist, Methodist, Presbyterian, and Lutheran churches into Northern and Southern sections than into Eastern and Western.

## Are the Armenian Troubles Over?

According to telegrams from Constanti nople, the Sultan has accepted the latest proposals made by the representatives of Eng land, France, and Russia with regard to the protection of Armenians in certain provinces of Asia Minor. There are several reasons for doubting, however, whether the Armenian question can be regarded as permanently settled. Although the provisions of the scheme of

provincial government to which ABDUL HAMID has reluctantly assented are not as yet precisely known, it is understood that they represent much less decisive concessions than those which, until very lately, were demanded by Lord SALISBURY. At the time when the British fleet was ordered to station itself at Lemnos, the administrative plan urged upon the Sultan by the British Foreign Office contemplated the practical supersession of his authority in the provinces of Anatolia which are largely peopled by Armenians. All the functions hitherto discharged by appointees of the Porte were to be ner he n C sion, the head of which was to be a Christian designated by the European powers and responsible to them alone. The decisions of the Commission were to be enforced by a gendarmerie organized and commanded by its agents. Experience has shown that only through such complete local autonomy can the lives and property of the Sultan's Christian subjects be safeguarded; and, accordingly, the drastic reforms embodied in the English project were for a while supported by the Russian and French Ambassadors. But, upon reflection, the St. Petersburg Government made up its mind that its future interests would by no means be furthered by an Asiatic Bulgaria, interposed between Russian Armenia and the rest of Anatolia. Consequently, the Czar's Ambassador, backed by his French colleague, insisted on abandoning the English plan and substituting the much less trenchant proposals of last May, which, while requiring many administrative reforms in the provinces partly peopled by

Armenians, were careful to leave the Sul-

tan's authority unimpaired.

In the scheme, then, sanctioned by the Sultan, he retains the power of appointing all the civil and military officers in the provinces on whose behalf the Christian States have interfered; and to him alone will these officers be accountable for the execution of the promised reforms. Even if confidence could be placed in ABDUL HAMID'S present assurances, the history of the Ottoman Empire during the last century and a half bears witness to the almost insuperable difficulty of finding Turkish agents who can be trusted to carry out provisions of law intended for the benefit of Christians. Such was the fundamental cause of Turkish misrule in Wallachia and Moldavia, in Greece, in Servia, Bulgaria and Bosnia, in the Lebanon and in Crete, and that is why the complete or partial independence of most of those countries was recognized as the sole guarantee of the safety of their Christian inhabitants. It is harder now than it ever was to find impartial and incorruptible Turkish administrators, because they are now able to hide dishonesty under the mask of patriotism. There has arisen in Constantinople and other large cities of the Ottoman Empire a Young Turkish party, which looks back wistfully on the Constitution devised by MIDHAT Pasha for all the subjects of the Porte, and which denounces as an act of unjust discrimination the denial to faithful Moslems of the political rights obtained by foreign powers for Armenian Christians. The other day the members of this party posted all over Constantinople placards setting forth their claims to the same measure of autonomy that should be conferred on the Armenians; and their discontent is not likely to be allayed by the fact that one of their representatives, a lawyer, was arrested, and that his arrest was quickly followed by the sinister announcement that system is followed; and our neighbors even he had died in prison. Nor is ABDUL

Hamib on his part likely to forget that the

which culminated in the murder of Annua AZIZ. There is, indeed, no reason to sup pose that the present Sultan has experienced a change of heart. He is the grant any political rights to his Turkish subjects, and who in 1890 gave his cordial approval to the policy which aimed at the extermination of the Armenians in the provinces adjoining the Russian frontier. He has yielded for the moment to the proposals of the powers from fear of the British fleet, which at any moment might move from Lemnos through the Dardanelles to Constantinople. Danger from that source will now vanish, but ABDUL HAMID will stand in constant dread of his Mohammedan subjects, who, should the reforms promised to the Armenians prove in practice more than a derisory dead letter, will demand corresponding conces-

sions for themselves. The acceptance of the scheme of local self government proposed for Armenia has placed the Turkish ruler in a predicament from which escape seems impossible. Should be fail to carry out his promises the armed intervention of three great powers, or at all promises be kept, he will be forced to give his Moslem subjects political institutions utterly irreconcilable with the caliphal authority arrogated since the early part of the sixteenth century by the Ottoman sultans.

## The Swarm of Firebugs.

Last week was a bad one for the firebugs At Hartford a doctor was convicted on three counts of incendiarism and sentenced to ten years in the State prison at Wethers field. At Long Branch a woman was arrested and held for trial on the charge of arson, and her case is to be tried at once. At Bing hamton a man was found guilty of arson after a week's trial, and he is to be sentenced next Wednesday. At Rochester priest who had been indicted by the Grand Jury for arson, was suspended from the priestly office by his Bishop. In this city we have had the most sensational trial for arson ever known here—that of the wretch SCHOENHOLZ, who was sentenced to fortyeight years' imprisonment.

We have seen reports in our out-of-town contemporaries of yet other trials for incendiarism during the past week. We did not make a collection of them, but we know that they occurred in a good many parts of the country.

We think that in all, or nearly all, the cases which have come under our notice, the object of the criminals was to obtain the amount of the insurance upon the buildings to which they set fire. There have been cases in which the crime was perpetrated as a means of aiding in the other crime of robbery, or as a means of covering up a crime already committed, or as an act of vengeance or of hatred; but we cannot say that in these recent cases the criminal were prompted by any of these motives. It was the insurance money that the gang to which SCHOENHOLZ belonged was after.

. The statement may seem unaccountable. out it is true, that several of the members of this gang got profitable returns from their crimes of last year. In some cases they entered into conspiracy with the insured parties for a division of the profits, and in other cases they secured from these parties a fixed sum, payable in advance, for the commission of the crime. It certainly looks as if the insurance companies which were thus mulcted had not taken the proper means to investigate the origin of the fires which were set at their expense. The most singular thing about the whole matter is, that in a number of cases the incendiaries were in league with per sons in the service of the companies. We must suppose that the experiences of the past year will lead to greater caution, and to the adoption of better measures of precaution, and to the more thorough investigation of suspected or inexplicable cases on the part of every fire insurance company in the

The Russian firebugs who perpetrated deeds of incendiarism here and elsewhere last year, and for a time in this year, were more reckless, as well as more cunning, than any others of their kind ever known among us. To fire a tenement containing hundreds of inmates was no more to them than the firing of the place upon Columbus avenue in which a young woman was burned to death. Other incendiaries have often given warning to persons whose lives might be endangered; but these felons were destitute of mercy, and heedless of the number of their victims.

There is nothing other than the infliction apon every convicted incendiary of the highest penalty allowed by the law, that will put an end to their criminal operations SCHOENHOLZ, when first convicted of arson was punished with but a single year's imprisonment; this time he has been sentenced to incarceration at Sing Sing for the term of forty-eight years. He had been out of prison for but a short time when he resumed his diabolical business: it is most unlikely that he will ever again have the opportunity of resuming it. Moreover, his punishment will surely serve to deter the other malefactors with whom he was associated. The two or three of his fellows already under surveillance or suspicion have shown that they are poltroons as well as reprobates, and that they are as false to each other as to the laws of

the country of their adoption. There are members of the SCHOENHOLZ gang yet at large, and it is probable that among them is the chief conspirator. We trust that every one of them will be caught, brought to trial, and subjected to the law ful penalty as soon as the facts are proved. The persons who have served them as tools, or who have been in collusion with them ought not to be allowed to escape.

It is from many places that we have had news of deeds of incendiarism. We believe that the crime can be suppressed by the vigilant pursuit of the criminals, by their prompt trial in our courts, and by the stern application of the law in the case of every one of them.

# Yearly State Encampments

One of the recommendations made by Gen. GUY V. HENRY, in his report on the summer's work of the New York National Guard at Peekskill, is that yearly encamp ments of all the troops should be substituted for the present system, even if the tour of duty should have to be reduced from seven days, as now, to four.

His ground is that a yearly encampment would bring better results than seven days every other year, as work commenced one summer could thus be made continuous, and the presence of the same men for two consecutive summers more assured. This is the view taken in many States, although in some, like New Jersey, the New York adopted this year, at Sea Girt, the Peekskill system of regimental encampments, alfathers of the men now enlisted in the though their grounds are spacious enough German immigrants. It holds off from af- Young Turkish party organized the revolt | to hold a brigade or a division. One argu-

ment that might be adduced to support Gen. HENRY's view is that recruits who this autumn join the Twelfth Regiment or the I'wenty-second, for example, will have to wait more than a year before they get the benefit of the camp of instruction, whereas in a system of annual encampments they would go to Peekskill next summer.

Yet there is much to be said for the system as it is. To a professional soldier the devotion of only a week every other year to field instruction seems very little; but to citizen soldiers the tour at Peekskill, although undoubtedly a pleasant outing, with the charm of comradeship added, is, after all, omething of a tax either on business interests or on the annual vacation, or on both. Those, at all events, who are forced to de duct this time from what they can allow themselves or from what can be allowed to them of absence from business, might find, with annual tours practically using up a week, that what is now a pleasure had be-

come a restraint. Again, a tour of seven days, with the journey forth and back, loses a good part of the first and the last days in going and coming. Reduce the seven days to four, and events, of England, is only postponed for a short season. On the other hand, should his quired for getting settled and breaking up, is just the same, while the intervening period of solid instruction in drill, guard duty, and the like, is very greatly reduced in proportion. The thoroughness that comes of iteration, day after day, is cer-

ainly not as well secured. It will be seen, therefore, that there are wo sides to the question, whichever may prevail. It is quite certain that the tours in alternate years are now hailed with enthusiasm and delight, and the excellent average of attendance indicates that nearly everybody goes who can very well do so. This spirit of considering the encampment as a privilege must have a good effect on the alertness of the men to turn the camp of instruction to good account. The present plan certainly bears good fruits, although if the change suggested by Gen. HENRY will produce better it ought to be made.

## Larocque's Loving Cup.

The members of the Committee of Seventy have put the final seal to the labors of that once illustrious junta by giving to Mr. JOSEPH LAROCQUE, its Chairman, a silver loving cup holding ten pints. Mr. La-ROCQUE's activity and industry in the great campaign of 1894 deserved to receive due memorial notice, and this loving cup was the best form which that notice could have taken. A loving cup, with its frequent handles in chaste allegory of a mixed ticket. and ten pints of any drink, will not be more than enough to symbolize and drown the sorrows sure to come next November upon the members of the Seventy whose hearts still beat for fusion and confusion.

Last year the leaders of fusion were sev This year there are but fifty. Reform peters out; but, as the inscription on Mr. LAROCOUE's loving cup touchingly says. Acti labores jucundi, "Sweet the toil that's The labors of the Seventy were seo'er. The demands upon their energies and their bank accounts were great. The labor has long been finished, and it is possible to contemplate the result. Mayor

and new fusion is trying to fuse. But will anybody want to give a loving cup to the distinguished Chairman of the Committee of Fifty? Where is the Committee of Fifty, any way? In Europe or in Lenox, or in hiding with the reform sonneteer, Mr. RICHARD WATSON GILDER, in the caves of Good Government Club F?

STRONG is eating tobacco in the City Hall.

# How Is His Heart?

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND has returned to Washington after a long season' at Buzzard's Bay. Smiles crackle on the gentle face of THURBER, and each of the three hundred and sixty-five pairs of spatts built by MUCKELPANZER of Cincinnati for the numerous feet of the Hon. JUDSON HAB-MON, the PELHAM of the Cabinet, glisten like the forehead of the morning.

The Hon. GROVER CLEVELAND is reported to be in good health and sufficient flesh. But how is his heart? How is his blood? Does he feel any quickening of the veins as his Attorney-General jumps with all his feet upon shricking Cuba? As he thinks of Venezuela does he want to put himself out of the way to oblige our dear friend and well-wisher, Great Britain ? And the royal widow of Hawaii, her face ever duskier with continuous woe, does he recall with sorrow how he left her in the lurch? How is his heart after the vacation? Has he learned a little Americanism, or is he still content to be the repressive ruler of "a violent people"?

We publish elsewhere a careful report of Dr. Austin Flint's very important address before the State Medical Association on the part the medical profession will have in the scientific treatment of crime and criminals. In it we have included all of Dr. FLINT's paper which seems to us necessary to present his very striking and instructive points and conclusions; but the whole is published in the New York Medical Journal for Oct. 19, to which we direct thos who desire such completeness.

The Anti-Lynch law section in the new Constitution of South Carolina is surely a desirable one, though it does not provide a sufficient penalty for the officer who allows lynchers to take a prisoner from his custody. In not a few cases of the lynching of blacks there have been incidents as horrible as any that ever occurred among the savagest tribes of darkest Africa. In every State of the Union in which lynching is practised it ought to be dealt with as a felony, and the guilty parties should suffer a penalty proportionate to their crime. It is often to

The three or four consignments of American apples recently sent to the London market have sold more readily and brought better prices than the California peaches, pears, and other fruits which were shipped to England in July, August, and September. It is good news for American apple raisers. The New York market has for some weeks been supplied with apples that no American citizen ought to be asked to cat, either raw or cooked. It is discreditable to American fruit growers that we have had so much inferior fruit here this year. We have noticed that Oregon is boasting loudly of its fruits, more particularly itemplies. Have these Oregonians ever heard of New York, or of the million people here who want first-grade

The \$50,000 carned by the Indiana, acording to the preliminary figures given out at the conclusion of her trial, although not as great a some premiums that have been secured by he builders on the ships they have furnished to the Government, is yet very handsome. The Baltimore, for horse power bonus, earned them \$106,441.80; the Newark and Yorktown, also for horse power, \$36,857.70 and \$39,825, respectively; the Philadelphia netted them round \$100,000 for excess of speed; the New York, by making an extra knot, \$200,000; the Columbia, with 1.80 knots, \$350,000, and the

Minneapolis the enormous premium of \$414.600 It should be remembered, nowever, that these ast three vessels each received \$50,000 quarter knot over the guaranteed speed, while the Indiana and her mates get only \$25,000. There was a surplus of .11 above the even quarter anot in the case of the Indiana, and should

the corrections for tidal obstruction carry that up to .25, making the whole speed 15.75 knots, the Mesers, CRAMP will be \$25,000 better off lowerer, even at the first figurings, since the Massachusetts ought to do as well as the Indiana, they can probably count on \$100,000 for the pair. The lows and the Brooklyn will give them a chance to earn much more proportion ally, since on each of them the bonus is \$50,000

per quarter knot.

It is likely that the circumstance of the passage through the Episcopal Convention of a resolution that the Rev. Mr. Smirn's patriotic hymn "America" shall be printed in the Church Hymnal, will influence other Protestant tenominations to do the same. There is in the hymn a strong spice of religious sentiment; it is in the nature of a prayer, and it has other

We suppose that "America" will serve a pur pose until we get a grander national hymn, that shall have a better, more appropriate, and more acceptable tune. We wish that some onof our rising American poets would think of their native land, when highly inspired. If there be a true genius among them, he has a good and great chance.

The absurd discussion in some of the Canadian papers as to the devices proper for national flag" for that English dependency is enlivened by this suggestion in one of them, the

"The white, seven pointed star on the red fly of the union jack, suggested by Dr. Sandrond Figures, has met with considerable favor; but we find that anything in the way of a star is now so closely asso clated with the neighboring republic that no small feeling has been aroused in Canada against having it, even when affixed to the grand old union jack."

Of course, Canada cannot now have a national Great Britain, whose flag waves over it; but the spirit displayed in the paragraph indicates what would be the probable consequences of allowing a real nation instinct with that feeling to be formed across our northern boundary.

There is no doubt that the Christian pow ers of Europe, or Russia and England alone. could, by main force, put a stop to the persecution of the Armenian Christians by the Turks. One of the reasons for their exceeding caution in the case is their knowledge and experience of the fighting ability of the Turks. Drive the Turk to the wall, and he will fight against any odds. Inflame his religious zeal, and he will rush upon the combined armies of Christendom. Lead him to believe that he is called upon to engage in a holy war for Islam, and death in battle be comes the highest joy for him. He has supreme faith in ALLAH and the Prophet. He believes in kismet. To him the vision of paradise is a perpetual inspiration. The Turk has fought all the races in the world. He has been held in check only by overwhelming forces. His his tory from the times of old has been chiefly that of warfare.

Both England and Russia know that the Turk if driven to bay, would be a determined foe, who could be subdued only at a heavy sacrifice of life. The Turk, when stirred up, is greater than the affrighted Sultan. He has disposed of many a sultan.

There are reasons other than the fighting ability of the Turk which make the Christian powers very cautious when dealing with him. If he were subjugated by any one or more of these powers, the next thing would doubtless be a grand quarrel in Christendom over the division of the spoils.

The impatient Christians who are so anxious that Turkey shall be at once wiped out, should reflect that this cannot be done until there has been a reckoning with the Turk, if not with the larger Islam, and that there must be yet another reckoning afterward.

The Japs have almost as hard work in subduing the island of Fermosa as they had n conquering the empire of China. They have been engaged nearly as long upon Formosa as they were upon China, and they have not yet completed its conquest. There is in Formosa s warlike native people, probably of the Malay race, whom the Chinese were never able to subjugate, and the native warriors have been reën forced by Black Flags from China, fighters of old repute. In the long run, Formosa may be profitable to Japan, but meanwhile the Mikade sacrificing thousands of troops and many millions of ven there. It is all the harder to do this because China cannot be brought to pay the indemnity that is due to Japan.

There is a course in journalism provided larger than in any previous year. This is gratifying news. It is an excellent sign. Journalism is an interesting profession. The your man who is well trained in it, and fully equipped for the practice of it, has fair opp nities for success. It may seem hard service to a beginner, but patience, genius, and steady in dustry will surely help him along. The field of journalism is a large one, and the workers in it are numerous; but new men are steadily needed. and the able ones find a welcome.

Even if all the graduates in journalism from the Pennsylvania University and other institutions of learning cannot find employment readily, they may rest assured that they have had a training which ought to be useful to them all through life; we mean if they had teachers of th right kind, men of large mind, sincers thought. prehensive knowledge, wide experience, and the highest virtue. They have been trained to than if they had studied for the law. It is it this training for thought and for duty that the value of all studies consists. Even the studen who means to follow the clerical or the legal profession, or to go into business, or to work with his bands, will be the wiser for a course in journalism if his trainers are men of wisdom

We are pleased, therefore, that students a many of our institutions of learning are taking a course in journalism. We wish success to them as students and as journalists. How elevating is the thought that one may be able to guide mankind in the ways of truth and righteousness day by day, through the agency of the press.

If Russia were to make a rush upon Con tantinople, and France upon Syria, it may be doubted whether the rest of Europe could put If Russia were to send troops into Corea, we do not believe that Japan could drive them

If CECIL RHODES were to proclaim an African republic, he might be able to establish it, despite the English.

There are many surprises on the pages of history.

As an indication of the extreme rarity of possibly unjust convictions, Dr. Austin Flint says that " in the examination of nearly one hundred and fifty convict witnesses in the late in vestigation of the Elmira Reformatory, not more than one or two hesitated to admit their guilt." Dr. FLINT speaks from personal knowl edge, for he was a distinguished member of the Commission appointed to investigate the charges brought against Superintendent BROCKWAY of the Elmira Reformatory by criminals and their chosen and natural newspaper exponent.

#### To Treat a Sprain. From the Medical Benord.

Most successful treatment is use of hot foot baths for fifteen minutes three times a day; follow each bath with massage for fifteen minutes. then apply anugly a rubber bandage from toes up as high as ankle and have patient walk. Bal ist dancers use this method with such success that they are seldom incapacitated for work onger than a week.

From the Boston Pilot.

London newspapers, the stupid Times excepted, are waking up. It is not hard to find interesting matter plrated from Tux Naw York SCN in half a dozen of the great metropolitan journals. Matter from the Pilof appears without credit, not only in the metropolitan dailies, but in the principal journals in Liver-pool, Birthingham, and Sheffield. THE ROOSEFELT POLICY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SW: I have read in THE SUN about the conviction of the poor woman, Mrs. O'Hearn, by the reform Judge Jerome for selling ten cents' worth of whiskey on Sunday, and I cannot help expressing my opinion as to the shameful proceeding. Have our Justices of the so-called reform no bearts, or have they no fatherly feeling for an unfortunate

widow who has tried her utmost to gain a liveli-

hood for herself and child?

The poor woman lost husband and children a short time ago. The little home left her by her husband was lost through sickness and death in the family. Now, under this Strong-Roosevelt. hypercritical Sunday regime, she is placed be d the iron bars, taken away from her child. her business is left to strangers, and perhaps she will be robbed of her child by the Gerry soc The crime charged against this poor memon is that she sold ten cents' worth of whiskey to a miserable any employed to induce her to break the law. She has been well known and respected by all her neighbors for twenty years. Her landlord and religious adviser speak highly of her. She

all her neighbors for twenty years. Her landlord and religious adviser speak highly of her. She swears she never saw this scoundrel, nor sold him any whiskey, and so does her daughter. Skill, the Judge sentenced her to three months in the penitentiary and placed her among a lot of the most degraded of her sex, the women of the gutters and the dives! I appeal to the public if this is right. Three months for such a light offence, if, indeed, an offence was committed, may mean ruin to the entire family.

How long shall this last and how long shall the people allow such a cowbox as Roosevelt to carry on his diagraceful work? I thus driven thousands of workmen from this city. Grocers, butchers, coal dealers, and, is fact, all small businesses, suffer through this miserable reform movement. Landlords have to pay higher tases than last year: more rooms are empty now in this city than ever before. The mechanics have less work and the citizens are less protected than a year ago. Then every policeman tried his best to increase his record by making good arrests of burglars, murderers, &c., for they received honorable mention for arresting deperate criminals; but this year they are carried on rolls of honor for making good excess excrests. To-day the Police Commissioners have asked for half a million dollars more than their last year's appropriation. For what is this? For nothing but to strictly enforce the law against selling a poor man a glass of beer on Sunday by setting a lot of spies, decoys, and informers to work. All we need our police for is to protect life and property, to arrest lawbreakers, to prevent robberies and to enable respectable citizens to walk the streets without being molested, to detect crime, and to make this city no home for rufflans, robbers, and cutthroats. There is no one can make me believe that 3,000 policemen watching 5,000 saloons can detect any other crime committed, perhaps in their immediate neighborhood. Drunkenness and elect any other crime committed, perhaps in their immediate were sen of this great city, and especially as to the case of this preat city, and especially as to the case of the poor widow I have mentioned I would touch the public heart. If I can be of any assistance financially or with my good will to prevent her from going to prison. I shall do all that lies in my power.

FRANZ MEYER. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.

# THE CRUSADES OF PARKHURST AND

From the New York Staats-Zeitung

Dr. Parkhurst has expressed his anger at Warner Miller, whom he charges with having spoiled the game of the fusionists by his condemnation of the Sunday plank in their platform and by showing that the friends of personal liberty could not expect any-thing from the Republicans. Parkburst himself has up to now fought any concession tending to a modifi-cation of the Sunday law, and has defended Roose-velt. What he wants is only a little more discretion in the campaign, to enable him to put down his foo upon the people after election. On this point Park-hurst is as dishonest as possible, and, should be earry out his avowed intention to make propaganda for fusion on the east side, he will not derive very much

here; the people in that district differ entirely with him in his conception regarding the treatment of

nunication from one of the readers of the Staats Zeifung concerning the terrible evil which has been thrown upon the east side through Parkhurst's war-fare against prostitution. The language used in that communication does not make a verbal publication advisable. The author describes how, through the avisable. The author describes now, through the raids of disorderly houses, the prostitutes have been driven into the tenement houses of the east side, and how they are demoralizing family life there.

The wives and daughters of workingmen, up to nov the enjoyments of life, are being spoiled through their contact with women who, with little toll, lead a com tively small damage by the seclusion of the sinners and which cannot be rooted out in a metropolia should be scattered all over the city, as has been do by Parkhumi's crusades. He gives drastic expreto the bitter indignation of the population in tene ent houses over this wrong.

The man is absolutely right. Although this non-sense is not without a parallel in other countries, an intelligent man like Parkhurst should, by these ex amples, he led to the conclusion that such means do not eradicate the social evil, nor do they make it more barmiess. Either he is a blind fanatic or else he is one of the usual hypocrites who parade their virtu n public and find vice very pleasant when enjoyed

Without desiring to throw the use of spirituos liquors into one pot with prostfution, we must say that is the treatment of the former by nativistic Americans we find just as much hypocrisy as in the latter. Boosevelt and his followers take the smaller number of arrests of drunkards on Sunday as an evit proof of the decrease of Sunday drinking. But se who get intoxicated at home, and drag their families into their debauches, do not concern

That the excessive use of spirituous liquors is being ted by this injudicious manner of carrying of the Sunday laws does not bother them eith ntoxicating beverages—as which the introduction o beer and wine is to be considered is being hand capped by Rooseveltism to a large extent. The de fenders of the latter must know that, but do not allow themselves to be prevented from endorsing the crusad against the saloons. On the contrary, they attac m as fiercely as possible and secretly go m whenever they think they can risk it.

The Augie Americans are notoriously the best ou tomers of the worst dives, but they turn up their nos at the immigrated citizen who finds harmless pleasur in decent resorts. Just notice how Warner Mille treats them in his speech while the county in which he is the boss is full of saloons of the worst kind, which do a more thriving business on Sunday than on any other day of the week.

Such hypocrisy seems to suit Dr. Parkhurst. Suc persons cannot reform their fellow citizens. Should they actually be earnest and honest with their efforts for reform, they must fail, as thry have taken the wrong course in their blind zeal and especially have not considered human nature, which does not allow itself to be altered by compulsion at least in a country whose institutions base upon the greatest possibpersonal liberty.

#### A Great Cotton Mill. From the Buston Advertise

The successful starting yesterday at Fall River The success of the series of Iron Works Miles calls attention anew to the great print cloth industry of which the forty old Fall liver plants are the principal representatives in this country.

The present mill is character sed as the most com-plete print cloth mill in the world, and it requires but a hasty survey of the plant to justify the dear ption. Analy survey of the peak to justify the doer phon. The history of this great canufacturing enterprise imaggrated by Mr. M. C. D. Borden but a comparatively few years ago, is an interesting transcript of Yankee energy well worthy of canufaction on the part of those of the rising generation who are developing an aptitude for business affairs. From small be-ginnings Mr. Borden has seen his ideal assums definite proportions, until now, with the starting of this latest of his mills, a plant is developed capable of using nearly 1,000 bales of cotton every week, giving to communers 2,000,000 yards of clots in return, through the mediumship of its 260,000 spindles, the thousands of looms, and its 2,700 employees

#### How to Resent a Woman. From the Medical Record.

A French medical journal says that the au-horities at Disppe have issued instructions to the bathing police, among which is a paragraph directing them never to saize a drowning woman by the hair, as that inight come off, ica owner to sink.

An opportune friend will be found in Dr. D. Jayne's Expecturant when racked by a averer cold, and the sale; many fullow. Talk old remedy has used the spectrum of two generations, and is to-day as popular, eate, and offeel its as ever, --dely.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY. The Case of a Poor Widow and the Large Last week was preëminently the sporting week of the season. Racing, hunting, and golf have each had its turn, and it is not too much to say that, rain or shine, the members of the different clubs have lived, moved, and had their

being in the open air. In spite of rain and fog, the Morris Park meeting opened on Tuesday in a blaze of glory, and, although four-in-hands were scarce and mackintoshes and umbrellas are not aids to picturesqueness, yet the genuine aportsman had the worth of his money in vatching Mr. Belmont's Henry of Navarre win the Manbattan Handicap and Mr. Dwyer's Ben Brush distance all competitors in the Nursery Stakes. It was all good racing over a magnificent course, and the officers of the new club were justly encouraged by the success of the first day. Since then the heavens have smiled upon the meeting, and both club house and grand stand have been full to overflowing.

The cross-country contest on Wednesday brought all the hunting and jumping Long Islanders, many of whom had entered horses for the races. The accident to Lady Raymond, which prevented a renewal of the struggles of last spring between her and The Peer, was a disappointment, but Mr. Hitchcock's horse won so neatly and easily, taking the jumps as if he had been furnished with wings for the occasion, that every one felt quite sure that no rival could have distanced him.

Racing and hunting are triumphs for horsefesh, as demonstrating beyond all question that the results of man's science and ingenuity in driving the noble animal from the humble and mental offices in which he has been hitherte employed, will greatly augment his beauty and dently intended him.

Runs with the hounds have been of daily occurrence during the past week, and many of the cross-country men have wished that they were endowed with the gift of ubiquity-that they might have been at Morris Park and in the saddle on Long Island at the same time. The Meadowarook, Rockaway, Essex, and Richmond County hounds have all been in full cry almost every afternoon, and the Westchesters

The women riders of the Westchester Club Mrs. Borden Harriman and Miss Kate Cary being always in the saddle, without reference to wind or weather, at every meet. There have been few or no hunt breakfasts as yet, but there are scores of handsome chateaux and cottages, especially on Long Island, with charming chatelaines, who will soon be keeping open house for their own and other people's husbands, brothers, and friends.

It is to be presumed that whatever else may happen, golf will go on forever. A new course with all its appurtenances and a full-fledged list of subscribers seems to be born every morning. and if Americans are not soon the best golfers in the world it will not be for want of practice. Every day this week there has been a golf match or a golf tournament somewhere, and silver cups as trophies are so numerous that unless Nevada shows up some new mines there is value without the aid of legislation.

Yesterday, for instance, there was the match at Tuxedo for the Kane Cup, the Morristown golf tournament, the Sands-Rutherford match for \$1,000 at the Meadowbrook links, and the opening of the new course at the base of Balnarol Mountains.

After all the exhilaration that comes from utdoor sports, dancing seems to be rather a tame and weak excitement, but when hunting s over and golf links become somewhat chilly for an every-day resort, the minds of the young and happy may turn to the glow and glitter of lighted ballrooms with some anticipations of leasure. Débutantes must certainly be lookng forward to them as the arena of all their oped-for triumphs, and even the belies of a few seasons may not despise the prospect of a Delmonico cotillon, with lights, music, favors, and partners all to their taste. The new S Nicholas skating rink may prove something of rival, and cycling has to come in for its share of attention, but the dance will hold its own, in spite of all that old bachelors can do.

From the outlook of published dates, December is not likely to be gay. A mysterious si-lence seems to hang over the Patriarchs, not one of whom has come forward as yet to give information as to the dates or management of the balls. Some good-natured people affirm that the organization has died of old age, and that there is not the slightest chance of its being resuscitated. Others declare that it is waiting for

mother McAllister to arise. All the other dancing classes and subscription balls are managed by ladies, who, as a rule, sucresult of their winter's work. Men have a prejdice against nervous prostration. They pay their money, but they object to managing balls.
Mr. McAllister was an exception, and he will be missed by all who love dancing and who have enjoyed for so many years the dignified and delightful entertalnments over which he presided.

Failing the first Patriarchs', which has highrto opened the dancing season and ushered the débutantes into the world of triumph or failure, of happiness or misery, as the case may chance to be, the first subscription dance will be a Monday cotillon on Dec. 9. As these balls are given at Sherry's, and are never very large or distinguished, it is to be hoped that the dwallers in the big houses on upper Fifth avenue, where white and gold ballrooms are as much a matter of course as kitchens and pantries, will take pity on the débutantes and give their house

warmings early in the season. It is rumored that Mr. and Mrs. Bradley Martin are coming over next month for a short visit. n which case all problems will be solved, all difficulties smoothed away, as Mr. and Mrs. Martin are the kindest and most generous of hosts, and enjoy nothing so much as spending

their money for the benefit of their friends. If any doubt had existed as to the marriage of Miss Josephine Braem with Lieut, Leo Paner de Budabregy, it would be quite dissipated by the very imposing "faire parts" which have been re cently circulated among the lady's friends here, coming from the parents of both bride and ridegroom, and which, no doubt, carry additional weight from being printed in very large type, on very large paper, and in the French language. In comparison with such decuments as these the simple announcement of a marriage in this part of the world is trifling.

The marriage of Miss May Minturn and Mr. Robert Sedgwick is officially announce place in St. George's Church, on Thursday

On Wednesday, Nov. 6, at noon, another Duchess bearing the historic name of Mari borough will be added to the British peerage. There will then be three, as the young Duke's grandmother is still living, and his stopmother profers to exercise her right to retain her former title, except in the presence of her sovereign, who recognizes her only as Lady William Beresford. The Duchees has recently been entertaining the Prince of Wales at Decidene, where everything, we are told, was done in the mos perfect taste, with a profusion of gold plate and eautiful flowers, the Duchess herself looking extremely handsome, and wearing the most exquisite gowns, one of which, in blue satin with embroidery in white and palest green, called orth a compliment from royalty.

Mr. Ernest Beckett, the nephew and helr preumptive of the childless Baron Grimthon chose wife was the lovely Louis Lee, and who is said to be engaged to Lady Mabel Duncome has also been entertaining the heir apparent at Kirksdall Grange, and Sir Arthur Sullivan has had a house party of musical celebrities, among whom was Mrs. Ronalds, to meet Lord Lorus and the Princess Louise.

Speculation in mining shares, which has been for some time a craze in the city of London, is said to have extended to country houses, where the talk is all of "South Africans" and "West Australians," and the first question at the breakfast table is as to the price of shares and the best "tips" to be exchanged. One lady, who had always declared that "city talk" made her head burn made a triffe of £4,000 in four weeks, which she promptly invested in a diamond crown and has christened her "bouth African." It is a comfort to know that a considerable number of those afflicted with a minimum of brains are still living on the other side,